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U.S. Department of Agriculture

NURSERY STOCK of QUALITY



The
CLEVER-AURORA
NURSERY

Aurora, Missouri

NURSERY STOCK OF QUALITY

TO **THOSE** who can do so, we extend an invitation to visit our nurseries at any time. To those who cannot, we are trying to tell you something about our business. We hope that when you have read these few words that you will feel that you know us and may count us as a real friend.

We hope that from this little booklet someone will have obtained a few words of **information**, **inspiration** or **encouragement**. Otherwise it is a **failure**. As our past efforts have been to serve you in every way we can, we ask you to please remember that we are yours for **SERVICE**, **QUALITY**, **RELIABILITY**, and a "SQUARE DEAL" for everybody.

The Clever-Aurora Nursery

W. O. GRAY, Proprietor
MYRTLE GOODING GRAY, Secretary

Aurora, Missouri

Member American Association of Nurserymen

[Service and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Deal With Us and Get a Square Deal]

Twelve Years In Business

In the fall of 1916, W. O. Gray started in the Nursery Business at Clever, Mo. The natural inclination to work with fruit is responsible for his entering the business. All his life he has been interested in the growing of fruit and fruit trees, more than any thing else. This has enabled him to give his customers the benefit of his experience.

We have always tried to make every deal a "Square Deal" and to give service and satisfaction with every order. When you buy our trees, you are assured of this by our past record of twelve years.

Moved to Aurora That We Might Carry Out Our Policy of Better Service

In the fall of 1922, we moved our offices and packing house from Clever to Aurora, Missouri. We have enlarged our Nursery in order to meet the growing demands of our customers. We have increased our acreage greatly and can supply you with first class stock in most any standard variety in large or small quantities.

Aurora is served by two railroads, the Frisco and Missouri Pacific. There are railroads leading in five different directions. Aurora is also served by American Railway Express Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, and Bell Telephone Company.

Propagation, Cultivation, Pruning and Grading, Each Have Personal Supervision That We May Furnish You With a First Class Tree

We are located right in the "Heart of the Ozarks," an ideal location for the growing of fruits and fruit trees. The famous Marionville and Aurora fruit and orchard district is located here. Marionville has a record of shipping out more fruit than any other town in the state. We especially invite you to visit our Nursery, and see our trees for yourself. Our Nursery is not so large, but we can give all trees our personal attention. All our stock has thorough cultivation and this, combined with our wonderful Ozark soil and climate conditions, insures a rapid growth, perfect foliage and a fine root system. All trees are pruned at the proper time to insure a good stocky, well balanced tree. We are very careful in digging our trees, always protecting them from air and sun, moving them as quickly as possible to our packing house, where they are carefully graded. Our trees are watched carefully during the growing season, also during grading and packing for any sign of disease, etc. Any tree inferior in any way is without question cast aside. All grades run good and strong and our trees are clean.

We have always tried to grow and to deliver into the hands of our customer the very best tree or plant that can be grown, but our 11 years' experience in the growing and handling of trees has taught us many things. One thing is that it does not pay to grow apple trees as is most commonly grown. We have decided that the very best tree is the only one that pays, and to produce this we use only one graft to a number one apple seedling, which is the best stock grown. This graft is known as the crown graft and is a strong, vigorous graft, making a better root system and a stronger tree than where the grafter tries to make from two to three grafts from one apple seedling. We also have a number of whole root budded apple trees, which cannot be surpassed as to quality. These trees will run from 4 to 6 feet, and have only one year's growth.

We Try to Keep All Trees and Plants True to Name

We endeavor in every way possible to keep all trees true to name. In propagating we are careful to select our buds and scions from healthy, bearing trees that have shown special merit. If at any time any stock sold by us should prove untrue, we will gladly replace same stock or refund purchase price, upon proper proof.

Free Packing and Shipping

We do our utmost to please you in every way, by handling all orders as quickly as possible, by using the best methods of packing. Our system of packing insures your trees arriving in good condition. We pack free of charge and pay all trans-

portation charges to your town. We have shipped trees to many states, including New Mexico, Illinois, Georgia and Michigan, California, trees reaching destination in fine condition.

The success of planting trees depends largely upon the care a tree receives from the time it comes from the ground until it is placed in the ground again. We handle each tree with care, and protect it in every way possible from the elements that tend to destroy the vitality of the tree. Many times planters take chances on leaving trees out of the ground, not properly protected, for a few hours only, thinking that this will not injure them, and when the trees die, or do not do well, they do not understand why.

We Are Always Glad to Answer Inquiries, or Help You If We Can

If you are in doubt as to the varieties you want, or as to the trees best adapted to your soil and locality, we shall be glad to help you in every way possible, as we make it our business to study these things, and we are only too glad to serve you in any way that we can.

Our Future Depends Upon Your Satisfaction

Our future depends upon your satisfaction, therefore you may place your order with us with perfect assurance that we will look after your interests in every way.

You will find our trees growing in nearly all large orchards in the fruit districts, where they are giving satisfaction year after year.

We do not claim to grow better trees than other Nurseries, but we do grow as good trees as can be bought anywhere, and at the most reasonable prices, considering the quality of our trees. While some Nurseries are obliged to grow a tree at least two years before it is large enough to plant, our "Ozark" soil enables us to grow you a fine tree for planting in only one season. This is why we are able to make you first class trees at such unusually low prices.

All we ask of you is that you give us a trial, because when we once sell to a man, he comes to us for his future orders.

"WHEN BETTER TREES ARE GROWN, WE WILL GROW THEM"

Ship By Parcel Post

If you live far away from freight or express office and wish your order sent by parcel post, please advise us in your letter, bearing in mind that packages exceeding 84 inches in circumference and height cannot be shipped by parcel post.

100 Rates

100 rates: We make you 50 trees at the 100 rates, also you may make a part of this peach, apple, cherry, etc., and select any varieties we catalogue.

Reference

As to reference, we shall be glad to have you refer to The Peoples Bank of Clever, Missouri; The Bank of Aurora, Aurora, Mo., or to any business house or bank in Clever, or Aurora, to the American Association of Nurserymen, or to Dun's.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

No. IC 162

Columbia, Mo., Nov. 3, 1927.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in accordance with the provisions of the Missouri Plant Act of 1925, the nursery and premises thereof belonging to Clever-Aurora Nursery of Aurora, Mo., have been inspected by a duly authorized inspector and were found to be apparently free of injurious insect and plant diseases.

This certificate is not transferable and may be revoked for cause. This certificate expires September 1, 1928.

L. HASEMAN, Chief Inspector.

No. 1. The postman delivers your trees parcel post if they are not over 84 inches in height and circumference.

No. 2. Unwrap trees, cut the string around the bundle.

No. 3. Dig a good deep trench.

No. 4. Place trees in trench, slant to the south, pack dirt firmly around the trees. When dry weather, keep trees moist till planted.

GRADING TREES

We use both the grafting and budding method in propagating apple trees. In budding, the seedlings are planted in rows early in the spring and budded the following summer to the varieties that are wanted. The seedling is cut back and the bud allowed to grow, producing thus the next year what we call a wholeroot yearling tree. These trees are mostly whips at one year, but will run in height from 2-3 ft. to as high as 5-6 ft. many times, the caliper measuring accordingly. Thus it takes two years to produce what is known as a yearling tree, using the budding method. This is a fine tree and has a two-year root with a one-year top.

Apple grafts are planted in the spring and are ready to sell as a yearling the following fall, and these also run from 2-3 ft. to 4-5 and 5-6 ft. in some cases.

When these trees are dug they are graded according to the caliper, the diameter of the tree, measuring about two inches above the bud or graft, tied in bunches of ten. Therefore a 3-4 ft. tree is supposed to caliper 5-16, while a 4-5 ft. tree should caliper 7-16 in., and so on, as we have listed them. But in choosing a tree customers will do well to consider the caliper instead of the height. A tree should be cut back from 30 in. to 36 in. of the ground, and the limbs also should be pruned back within a few inches of the tree. So why buy top?

We grow as large trees and as fine as can be grown, but naturally we have the small ones, too. Sometimes we have a customer order a 2-3 ft. tree, expecting to get a large tree. Now a 2-3 ft. or 3-4 ft. tree cannot be any larger than anything else that measures this height. Also a 2-3 ft. tree does not measure very large in caliper. But many of the best orchards in the country have been planted from these small trees. So after all the size of the tree does not tell the whole story, but success depends upon the way trees are pruned, cultivated and sprayed after they have been planted properly.



One of Our Fine Apple Trees

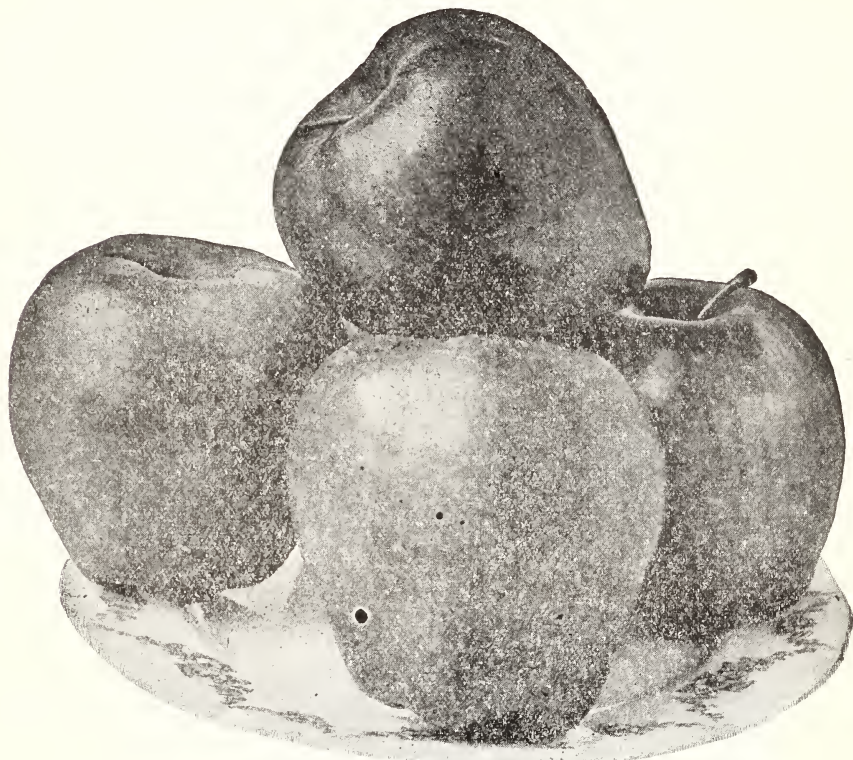
March 2, 1927.

I just want to tell you the trees I ordered last spring made a wonderful growth. They were the best I ever saw. Hope these will be as good.

Yours respectfully,

M. HIGGINS, Bono, Ark.

Apples



Red Delicious

LIVELAND RASPBERRY. Red and yellow apple, with white, tender flesh. Sub-acid. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower. Earliest apple.

EARLY HARVEST. Clear, wavy yellow fruit, medium size. Tree is healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Very good early cooking apple, but we like the Yellow Transparent better, although it is a little later. Middle of June.

WILSON RED JUNE. A fine red apple, juicy with good flavor. Is medium size, although much larger than the old Red June apple, and much better. Called a June apple, but does not ripen until the first of July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Color a rich transparent yellow, good sized early apple with fine flavor. One of the best

cooking apples for early use. Tree is a hardy upright grower and is a regular and early bearer. This apple has made more money for fruit growers in this section the last three years than any other apple. Ripens just after the Early Harvest.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. A large, beautiful apple, streaked with red and yellow. Is tender, juicy and sour. Tree is a fine grower and abundant bearer. Very hardy and bears young, having borne at three years. Good cooker and money maker.

RED ASTRACHAN. Tree vigorous, upright and hardy; good producer. Fruit medium to large; light and dark red striped. Flavor acid. Mid-summer.

MAIDEN BLUSH. Fine highly col-

ored yellow apple, with a crimson blush on one cheek. Round, flat, medium size, with white flesh. Fine eating and cooking apple. Tree is a vigorous grower, with spreading habit. Bears some the fourth or fifth year. Ripens about the middle of August.

WEALTHY. A large round, red and green apple; fine quality and a good grower. Perfectly hardy and reliable and bears very young. Bears at three years. Very popular in the Ozarks. Ripens with Maiden Blush.

GRIMES GOLDEN. We consider this a good cooking apple, ripens with Jonathan, about Sept. 1, about the best yellow apple. No orchard is complete without the Grimes, as it is a money maker and liked by all for its fine flavor, and a rich golden color, with firm, rich, juicy, good eating and cooking qualities. It is tender flesh. Flavor sub-acid. Good for commercial use as well as home consumption. This variety is subject to collar rot which kills the tree when it is just ready to bear well. Only trees that have been double worked on a variety that is not subject to collar rot should be planted. Add 5c extra per tree on the double worked Grimes.

RAMBO. Medium size; yellow striped with red. Fruit mild, tender and good.

ADA RED. Fruit is medium size, round covered with red and dark crimson stripes. White flesh, with mild sub-acid flavor; Blush.

LOWELL. Large yellow apple; good eating and cooking apple. Ripens about the last week in August.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAN is a small greenish-yellow apple, with some red. Good flavored, although mild. An old time favorite. Winter apple, and keeps very well.

PAYNES LATE KEEPER gets its name from its well known quality of keeping late. Is medium sized, green and red mingled, winter apple. Is very sweet and cannot be excelled for keeping.

JONATHAN. Tree of rather slender growth and spreading habit. Fruit medium or above in size, round or oblong; surface very smooth, waxy yellow, often wholly covered with brilliant red. Flesh whitish yellow, tender, very juicy; fine quality for dessert and cooking. One of the best commercial apples. Ripens with

the Grimes.

McINTOSH. Good fall apple. Medium to large size, deep crimson, striped with carmine. Snow white flesh, tender and juicy. Tree is long-lived, strong, vigorous grower, with an open spreading head. Bears fourth to fifth year.

KING DAVID. Very young bearer, good producer. Medium size; very rich dark red. Flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp and juicy. Bears about the fourth year. Good early fall apple.

HUNTMAN'S FAVORITE is a favorite with all for home use. Some have succeeded commercially with it, but do not advise large plantings except for home use. One of the finest flavored apples we have. Large yellow, red cheeks, banana flavor. Good cooking apple. Keeps well till after Christmas.

PARAGON is the largest of the Winesap family. Dark red skin, with firm yellow meat. A late keeper; acid flavor. Resembles the Black Twig, but bears well where the Black Twig does not.

WINESAP. The old fashioned Winesap needs no description with most people, as it is one of our oldest apples. Solid, firm, acid flavor, very late keeper. Rather small, deep red. Good for home use in the Ozarks, but used commercially farther north.

BLACK BEN DAVIS is known in the Ozarks as a barrel filler; very heavy bearer. Large dark red, sub-acid, fine cooker, and keeps till late in the spring on storage.

INGRAM is a late bloomer, making it a very sure bearer. A good flavored sweet apple, and considered one of the latest keeping apples there is. Small, red striped, juicy.

CHAMPION is very hardy, large red apple of the Ben Davis family. Good cropper, and good keeper. Sub-acid, good cooker, but not so good for eating.

SENATOR is a small red apple, upright grower, fair quality.

STAYMAN WINESAP is an improved Winesap. Real large, red, acid; good keeper and cooker.

DR. BEAL'S IMPROVED INGRAM

Several years ago Dr. Beal, of Republic, asked us to graft for him a few trees

from an Ingram that he has growing in his orchard at Republic, Mo. He recommended this Ingram highly as being so much larger and superior in every way to the old Ingram that we decided to plant a few trees in our own orchard.

These trees produced a nice crop of apples so much larger and nicer in every way this last fall that we can hardly

convince people that they are an Ingram. They have a fine quality, sweet and good flavor. Until last year we have always sold all surplus we had to Dr. Beal's friends, who were anxious to get them upon his recommendation.

We have a good supply of all grades of this variety that we are offering to our friends at the seed price. Order today.

Crab Apples

Graded and priced same as other varieties.

TRANSCENDENT is an early and an abundant bearer, fruit of medium size; smooth skin; color rich yellow, shaded with red. Last of August.

HYSLOP, large, deep crimson, very beautiful.

EXCELSIOR, the largest of the crab family; rich yellow, almost covered with red. Spicy, pleasant flavor; noted for its fine preserving qualities.

Peaches



EARLY ROSE is a good early peach red, juicy, hardy, dependable, cling.

MAYFLOWER is the earliest peach known; good early cling. Red skin, white flesh. 15th of June.

GORDON. Ripens just after the Mayflower. Better quality. Good flavor,

white meat, red cheek.

CARMEN is an early peach, red with white flesh. Juicy.

RED BIRD CLING is a good red peach cling. Ripens about the 8th of July.

ALTON is one of the best flavored peaches. Ripens about the 16th of July.

Fruits when all others fail. Semi-cling; juicy; holds its flavor when canned.

STUMP THE WORLD is a good freestone, white. Ripens about the 10th of August.

BELLE OF GEORGIA is a high flavored peach, red skin, white meat. Freestone.

MAMIE ROSS is a good early peach, white with red cheek. Ripens just after the Carmen.

CHAMPION is a big creamy white peach with a red cheek, a semi-cling—sweet and with the finest of flavor. One of our best peaches in this section. Ripens about the first of August.

FITZGERALD. Early yellow freestone; a large bright yellow peach with dark red. Ripens with the Champion, and is considered very hardy.

EARLY CRAWFORD is a yellow freestone, blushed with red; fine quality; of Elberta type; ripens about the fifth of August.

ARKANSAS SEEDLING PEACH. Best white cling known to Ozarks. Most hardy, except Alton. Ripens August to September 1st.

BOKARA is a large yellow fruit, with red cheek; good quality; freestone; ripens about the 5th of August.

J. H. HALE is a very large yellow freestone; very firm; good commercial peach; ripens about three days earlier than the Elberta.

CAPTAIN EDE is a mid-season yellow freestone.

ELBERTA is a big yellow freestone; considered one of the best known commercial peaches. Ripens about the middle of August.

INDIAN CLING is a very large cling peach, one of the best for pickling and preserving; ripens about the 1st of September.

LATE CRAWFORD is a very large yellow freestone, of the Elberta type; ripens about eight days later than the Elberta.

LEMON CLING: Extra good yellow cling peach, fine for canning. Ripens about last of August.

SALWAY is a very late yellow freestone. Ripens about the middle of September.

HEATH CLING is a big white cling peach, very sweet and firm. One of the best late peaches. Ripens about the middle of September.

KRUMMELS is a yellow freestone, blushed with red. A fine late peach. Ripens last of September here.

Pears

BARTLETT is a high quality pear for dessert and canning.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE is a summer pear. Ripens about ten days before Bartlett. Large and the best of its season.

FLEMISH BEAUTY is very large; beautiful, sweet and delicious.

DUCHESS is the largest of all pears; white flesh; rich, high quality.

SECKEL is known as a sugar pear. Fruit small, yellow with red cheek.

GARBER AND KEIFFER should be planted together to pollenize. These are most commonly planted in this section.

Cherries

MONTMORENCY. A large, dark red cherry. When fully ripe is sweet and luscious for eating fresh. We consider it one of the best for this country.

ROYAL ANNE bears better than most sweet cherries in this country. Very large, sweet, white with pink cheek.

MAY DUKE is a cross between a sour

and a sweet cherry. Bears fairly well in this section.

ROYAL DUKE is an improved May Duke, and far excels it in bearing. Fine sweet flavor and large.

DYEHOUSE is much better and a week earlier than the Early Richmond. Best early cherry in this section.

EARLY RICHMOND is very popular early cherry; ripens in May, pale red, sour cherry.

BLACK TARTARIAN, a heart-shaped

tender, sweet cherry. Considered a very shy bearer in this section.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Very late, sour; good size.

Plums

BLACK BEAUTY is a large black plum. Bears heavy, flesh firm, good. Ripens about the 20th of August.

SHIRRO, large gold plum. Fine, sweet, best of flavor. Bears well.

ITALIAN PRUNE is the best prune plum for this country. Large, dark purple, good to eat, also fine for preserves or canning. Ripens about the middle of August.

WILD GOOSE, an old time favorite. Bright red, medium size, yellow flesh. Very productive.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON is an improved Damson; much better than the common Damson. Purplish black, and very hardy. Ripens in September.

BURBANK is a very large, dark red plum. Very sweet and fine quality. One of the most popular varieties. Ripens about the middle of August.

SAPA is a dark blue, and fine quality bears young, no orchard is complete without it.

HANSKA is a beautiful bright red, with flesh firm and yellow, and of good quality.

OPATA flesh firm; greenish with pleasant flavor; pit small; strong grower and heavy bearer.

ABUNDANCE is a large red free-stone, very sweet and juicy. Ripens about the first of August.

WICKSON is a very fine red, Japanese plum, which is very popular in the plum growing section.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM is a small purplish red; a cross between a plum and a cherry, and is considered very hardy. Recommended to grow in countries where other fruits do not do well.

GONZALES is a large yellow plum, which is not so popular in this section.

GREEN GAGE is a large oval plum; greenish yellow; sweet and mild; rich flavor; extra good quality.

Apricots

SUPERB is very hardy, adapted to peach regions; late bloomer.

ROYAL is a light yellowish orange, very late and sweet; highly flavored.

Quince

QUINCE is a dwarf growing tree very popular for flavoring jellies, preserves and marmalades, and as a baked dish is unsurpassed.

Nectarine

NEW WHITE is an improved white Nectarine, a cross between a plum and a peach.

BOSTON is a very delicious fruit with a red cheek. Bears reasonably well in this section.

Grapes

NIAGARA, a most popular white grape. Ripens with the Concord.

CAWTABA is a coppery red, large, rich and sweet. Late.

WORDEN is a large black grape, vigorous and productive. A little larger and sweeter flavored than the Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY, a profitable black grape, similar to Concord in appearance, but two weeks earlier in ripening, and a sweeter flavor.

AGAWAM is a dark red grape; rich and sweet; does not fruit as well as the Concord.

DELAWARE is a fine, bright red grape of very good quality.

CONCORD. Most widely grown of all grapes. Very healthy, hardy, vigorous vine; large bunch and berry, and is one of the best for grape juice.

Gooseberries

DOWNING fruit very large; flesh whitish green; soft, juicy and good.

HOUGHTON pale red, sweet and good. Is rather small; very productive and reliable.

PEARL. Very large and hardy.

Currants

CHAMPION. Very productive; large bunch and berry.

CHERRY. A large bright red berry; very fine flavor.

Dewberries

LUCRETIA. A low growing, trailing vine. Very hardy, and produces large fruit.

Blackberries

BLOWERS is a large black berry.

MERSEREAU. Mid-season, one of the hardiest sorts; bears abundantly.

EARLY HARVEST is an extremely hardy berry, with small soft seed, which is better for making pies.

McDONALD. Earlier than the Early Harvest, and grows larger berries.

ELDORA is a large jet black and juicy berry.

SNYDER. Mid-season, fair size and good quality.

Raspberries

CUMBERLAND is a large black berry; bears heavy in this section.

CUTHBERT. Mid-season, red raspberry; good to bear in this section.

KANSAS BLACK CAP is a black raspberry of good quality.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING. Crimson, firm, rich and delicious; good cropper.

MILLER. Good hearty red raspberry.



A WELL CULTIVATED FIELD

Strawberries

CHAMPION. One of the best ever-bearing strawberry. Good sized berry; very prolific.

PROGRESSIVE. A most widely and

successfully grown everbearing strawberry. Berries are medium size, firm and delicious.

AROMA. A richly colored, large red, berry, and is considered one of the best shippers for this section.

SENATOR DUNLAP is a large handsome berry; deep glossy red, and makes a good early home berry.

ST. LOUIS. One of the largest early berries, somewhat soft for shipping; one

of the best home market berries.

WARFIELD is a very hard, sweet, red, home berry. Ripens with the St. Louis.

GANDY is a good, large, late berry; ranks next to Aroma in this section.

SUPERB. One of the best everybearing.

MASTADON. Known to be the finest, largest, best Everbearing Strawberry. \$2.00 per 100 Prepaid.

RHUBARB

VICTORIA GIANT. Grows a large stalk, which we consider the best

ASPARAGUS

GIANT is one of the best Asparagus.



No Planting Complete Without Weigalia

SHRUBS

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON.

Grows to a height of 8 ft. or over and is covered during July to Sept. with lovely blooms. Comes in red, pink, white and variegated. Also single and double. Does well anywhere.

BARBERRY THUNBERGHII. One of the finest border and hedge shrubs we have. Does not grow over 3 or 4ft. when left unpruned, but is very easy to keep to one or two feet, if desired. Covered with a fine foliage which turns red in fall. Also covered with bright red

berries during the winter months. Limbs are covered with fine thorns which add to the value of this plant as a fence or hedge.

ALMOND. An old fashioned flower, often referred to as wild peach. Has a small button shaped flower growing closely to the stem. Pinkish white.

BUTTERFLY BUSH. This is one of the most beautiful shrubs, owing to the fact that it is covered during the summer months with long panicles of bluish purple flowers. Resembles the old fash-

SHRUBS, Continued

ioned Lilac some. Butterflies hover around this plant when it is in bloom. Grows 4 or 5 ft. high. Cut back each year.

CALACANTHUS. A sweet scented shrub, which has bronzed colored blooms. Spicy perfume and is very desirable. Does not as a rule grow over 3 ft.

CRAB. Betchels Double flowering. One of the sweetest early blooms we have.

DOG WOOD. Small white blooms. Grows 6 or 8 feet high. Noted for red twigs, which are attractive during the winter months.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. One of the best shrubs, growing to a height of 6 or 8 feet. Covered with double white flowers in May. A very graceful and showy plant.

DEUTZIA LEMOINE. A good bloomer. White flowers blooming later than Pride of Rochester.

ELDER. GOLDEN. Bright Yellow Foliage. Grows from 5 to 6 feet.

ELDER AMERICAN. 5 to 10 feet tall. Flowers white, flat and fragrant, blooming from June to August. Covered with dark purple fruit during August and September.

FORSYTHIA or GOLDEN BELL. Covered with small yellow flowers very early in the spring, before the leaves put out on the limbs. Very showy in landscape work. 4 or 5 feet tall.

HYDRANGEA P. G. Grows 6 or 8 ft. tall and is covered with long, large panicles of snowy white, turning to a pinkish color late in autumn.

HYDRANGEA HILLS OF SNOW. Large white blossoms, through June and July. Grows from 4 to 6 ft. high. Both of these Hydrangeas will grow in the shade on the north side of the house, but do better with some sun.

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH. Very lovely shrub, from 6 to 8 ft. high. Red, white, pink flowers. One of the best shrubs.

LILAC. Common Purple, with which we are all familiar. Nothing more fragrant and sweeter than the old fashioned Lilac, which is covered with blooms the last of May and the first of June.

LILAC, WHITE. Like the purple, except in color, which is white.

PERSIAN LILAC. No planting is complete without the Lilac. The Persian is a great favorite because it blooms the first year after planting, where the old fashioned kind does not. Dwarf, flowers fragrant, good bloomer.

SUMAC—COMMON. Grows from 4 to 8 ft. high, has tropical looking foliage. Covered with huge bunches of red berries during the fall.

SNOWBALL. Bush from 8 to 12 ft. high, with large balls of snowy white. Blooms in May or June.

SNOWBERRY. Grows from 3 to 6 ft. high. Bloom small, but has white berries into winter that are very attractive.



Spirea Van Houti, first year planted, on our farm.

SPIREA VAN HOUTI. About the most popular shrub. Covered early in the spring with great masses of white flowers. Good for specimens, border planting or hedges. Fine in groups. Grows from 4 to 6 ft. tall.

Shrubs, Continued

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. Finest red spirea. Low growing shrub from 1 to 2 feet tall, blooming almost through the summer months. Large flat clusters of red blooms.

SPIREA COLLOSA ALBA. Low dwarfy plant, from 2 to 3 ft. high. Flat clusters of white flowers through the summer months.

SPIREA BILLARDI. Grows from 6 to 8 ft. high. Has long shaped clusters of pink blossoms during summer months.

SPIREA REEVESIANA. Tall growing shrub. Bluish leaves, white flow-

ers, from May till June.

MOCK ORANGE. Grows 8 to 12 ft. high. Very attractive sweet smelling flower. Blossoms in May.

TAMARIX. Grows 8 to 12 ft. high. Beautiful feathery foliage, with pink flowers during the month of May.

WEIGALIA EVA RATHKE. Covered in May and June with red flowers. Very showy and attractive.

WEIGALIA ROSEA. Grows from 6 to 8 ft. high. Covered with both white and rosy pink flowers in May or June. Some times called Variegated.



HEDGE OF AMOOR RIVER PRIVIT NORTH

HEDGES

Nothing adds to the attractiveness of a home so much as a well kept hedge. Why not plant one of some kind, add beauty to your fence, as well as service? When you mention hedge, some people think of the old time hedge orange, or Osage Orange, and think only with loathing of the word "Hedge." We do not advise planting this, but have a wide choice of beautiful hedges from which you may choose.

Many people come to us, stating that they want a hedge like a neighbor's, or some hedge they have seen, often stating that the hedge they want is thick all the way down to the ground and cut square on top. Now we do not grow them like that, but grow the plants for you, and the beauty, thickness and

shape of your hedge is going to depend upon you and the way you care for it. To get a hedge that is dense close to the ground, the plants should be cut back very close to the ground, not over 4 inches from the ground at planting time. This causes a very dense foundation for your hedge to spring up the first year. Then one should cut back the hedge in June and along in September. We are speaking now of hedges planted from Amoor River and California Privet. Either of these is good, the California holding its leaves the longer, while the Amoor River North has a little larger and brighter green leaf. A hedge should be pruned and cut back as it grows and shaped into the desired width and height. After you

Hedges, Continued

once get the shape you want, the hedge gives very little trouble, as it is easily kept pruned back to desired height.

Our two year hedge plants have been cut back to the ground in the nursery row and of course have more branches and a better foundation, and a stronger plant, but no matter what age plant you get, do not be afraid to cut it back, as this is the proper way to start your hedge. When planting the hedge, dig a trench about a foot wide and one foot deep. It is best to fill in with good top soil. Then put the plant down into the ground deep enough that the first limbs of the hedge are partly buried. This causes these lower limbs to sprout, making a dense growth at the ground. Plant hedge in double rows; each row about 6 inches apart. Plant about one foot apart in rows, alternating plants. This forms a good double hedge. You may trim your hedge to grow one foot, or four feet as preferred.

Barberry Thunbergii is a low growing hedge, which does not require so much pruning, all that is necessary being to keep the dead wood and longer branches trimmed back, although it can be used to trim into a formal hedge.

Mock Orange, Spirea Van Houti and

American Arbor Vitae all make a good hedge where a wind break, screen or a higher growing hedge is desired.

AMOR RIVER PRIVIT NORTH. One of the best hedges, covered with bright green glossy leaves. Noted for its hardness.

CALIFORNIA PRIVIT. Noted for holding its foliage longer than any other hedge. Fine for trimming into formal hedge, any desired height.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII

Out of the gray November
After the birds are fled,
Under the touch of white frost
Barberry sprays gleam red.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. One of the best hedges, as it is slow growing, not requiring very much pruning. Is good for protection, as it is covered with fine thorns. Leaves turn red in fall, and plant is covered with bright red berries in winter.

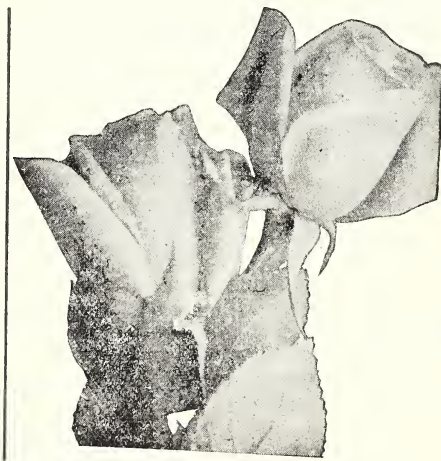
IBOLIUUM. One of our very best hedges. Does not freeze out, holds its foliage in the Ozarks all winter. Branches well and is fine for pruning to any shape.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses

Varieties marked thus * we have in the 1 year. No. 1, 30c each; 12 for \$3.00; 2 year. No. 1 are 50c each, or 12 for \$5.40.

ROSES. The Hybrid Tea Roses bloom more freely than the Hybrid Perpetuals, but are not so hardy, and require some protection from the weather even in the Ozarks.

***GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.** Bright red. One of our best bloomers; hardy
KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.



Creamy white, fragrant blossoms; continuous bloomer.

***KILLARNEY.** One of the very best for continuous fragrant blooms; long pointed buds, rubbery stems; clear

ROSES, Continued

bright pink.

KILLARNEY WHITE. Very much like the pink, except that blooms are white.

***MADAM CAROLINA TESTOUT.** An old favorite; bright pink, silvery

OPHELIA. Very fragrant; yellow, edged blooms.

fading into creamy white. Hardy, one of the best bloomers.

SUNBURST. A lovely coppery yellow; good bloomer; great favorite.

***LADY HILLINGDON.** One of the very best bloomers. A delicate seashell pink, with deeper center; combined with Apricot yellow.

***LOS ANGELES.** Bright flame pink,

fragrant flowers; good bloomer, but not so hardy.

***RADIANCE.** One of the best roses; hardy. Comes both in brilliant red and pink. The red is brilliant and not dark red.

***LA FRANCE.** Both pink and white; fine long pointed stems; good bloomer.

COCHET. Pink, white and red; very large; fine blooms.

***COLUMBIA** is a beautiful pink, fine for bedding and cutting. Hybrid Tea.

***AMERICA** is a beautiful glowing pink. Hybrid Tea.

***BON SALINE** is one of our very finest yellow Hybrid Teas. Free bloomer, golden yellow, fragrant. We personally recommend the Bon Saline.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These roses do not require protection from the winter weather. They bloom heavily from June till about the middle of July, and then in the fall if they have plenty of moisture during the summer months.

FRAU KARL DRUSKI. Our best white rose, known as the White "American Beauty." Large double flower, three or four inches across, and almost a continual bloomer.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Very

fragrant, bright red rose. One of the best.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHN. A good hardy, dark red rose.

PAUL NEYRON. Bright red or dark pink, real large roses. One of the most dependable bloomers.

MRS JOHN LAING. A satiny pink.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A large scarlet rose. An old time favorite with all.

Drawf Polyantha or Baby Rambler Roses

A very hardy dwarf rose, growing from 18 to 24 inches high. Bush is almost covered with clusters of fragrant, small roses, blooming most all summer, when plenty of moisture is furnished.

PINK BABY RAMBLER. A bright

attractive pink.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. A very sweet attractive white rose.

RED BABY RAMBLER. The three roses are very much alike except in color.

Rugosa Roses

The most hardy rose we have. Will grow anywhere. Is fine worked in with other shrubs in landscape work, or as a hedge or screen. Blooms single, but attractive. The vines grow from 4 to 6

ft. high and are covered with large attractive red berries through the winter.

PINK RUGOSA

WHITE RUGOSA

RED RUGOSA

Climbing or Rambler Roses

These roses are fine for training on a trellis or arbor or along the fence for a hedge, as they make a rapid growth, and deserve the name "Rambler."

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Better bloomer than the old American Beauty. Rose colored flowers, not so large as old American Beauty.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Best pink rambler. Absolutely covered with large clusters of blooms in June.

EXCELSA—or "RED DOROTHY PERKINS." Best red rambler; brilliant red; large clusters of double flowers.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. Recommended to bloom all through the season, but blooms about three times when furnished plenty of moisture. Large clusters of bright red blossoms.

SILVER MOON is our preference for white climbing rose. Lovely creamy white, with large yellow centers. Large single flowers. Free bloomer.

Miscellaneous

IRIS. Nothing so amply repays one for planting, as does the iris with its rainbow hued flowers of large size. Iris does well in a damp wet soil where nothing else grows well, and when once planted, will take care of itself.

MALLOW MARVELS. This flower resembles the Hollyhock some, but is larger, blooms often larger than a saucer or small plate. All colors, and is always welcome as it is always blooms in the fall when the weather is dry and will bloom regardless of the weather.

PHLOX. The hardy Phlox should be planted in all gardens for their huge clusters of bright blooms that commence in the early summer and blooms throughout the season till late in the fall.

YUCCA. An old fashioned flower, found in all the old gardens. It has an odd tropical look and is beautiful with its spikes of creamy blossoms shooting into the air from two to three feet. Blooms in early spring or summer.

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS. Fill dish half full of sand, place bulbs in the sand so that they are about one-half covered. Fill with water to top of sand. Place in warm dark place about six weeks. Bring out to light, letting strong light to them gradually. Hyacinths and Tulips may be treated the same with fairly good results.

JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Hardy, very fine flower. Has a profusion of large white blooms, rather oblong clusters.

CALLADIUM—ELEPHANT'S EAR. To be planted every spring. This makes a fine large tropical looking leaf, and fills in quickly where a quick growth is desired. Requires lots of water.

FANCY CALADIUM. Suitable for outdoor or indoor growing. Small but one of the prettiest foliage ever grown.

CANNAS. Nothing showier than the large bronzed leaved Cannas, with red blooms. Grows from 4 to 5 ft. in height. Then we have the green leaved Cannas, that are lovely for the foliage, but are not to be surpassed for their fine large blooms, which continue all summer if provided with moisture enough. We have these in the Yellow, the Red, and the Variegated red and yellow. Planted in a bed together it is hard to tell which is the most attractive.

HARDY FERNS. These are fine for planting in the shade or the north side of the house, as a foundation planting.

PEONIES. No garden is complete without this old time favorite. Should be planted with the eyes of the root down in the ground about two inches. A strong plant does not as a rule bloom for two years after planting. The blooms are very large, brilliant in coloring and very fragrant.

TUBEROSES. This is a bulb that has to be planted every spring. It sends up long spikes of creamy fragrant blossoms.

Hardy Ornamental Trees

The stock of ornamental trees that we offer will be found to comprise a sufficient number of kinds that are really valuable, so that our customers may, from the list offered, secure such a variety as will give full satisfaction.

ASH, WHITE. Rapid growing tree, of fine, symmetrical outline. A valuable street or park tree and should be extensively planted.

BIRCH, WHITE. A beautiful native tree particularly in the northern part of the country. Its shining white bark and slender, dark brown branches make it a conspicuous and very attractive object. Foliage large and handsome.

BOX ELDER (Maple Ash Leaf). A fine, rapid growing tree, with handsome, light green, pinnated foliage and spreading head; very hardy.

CAROLINA POPLAR. Takes front rank among best of poplars, it is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees. Its branches spread just enough to give it a symmetrical appearance. It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow on any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy. Its roots penetrate the hardest soil, it withstands all hardships and thrives in places where others fail to live. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Its leaves are large and stay green until quite late in the fall.

CATALPA BUNGEI. A remarkable species forming a dense, round umbrella-like head; makes a beautiful lawn tree when grafted or budded on a high stem.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. A variety which is said to have originated in the west; it is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles and railroad ties.

CHESTNUT, American Sweet. Well

known beautiful tree, valuable for fruit and timber. Should be planted only on thin, dry soils.

CRAB (Bechtel's Double Flowering). This blooms in early spring exhaling a most delightful fragrance from its masses of double, delicate pink flowers.

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE. The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park or shade trees.

HORSE CHESTNUT. Common or white, flowering. A very beautiful, well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of snowy flowers in early spring.

LINDEN (American or Lime). A rapid growing, large, beautiful native tree. Flowers very fragrant.

MAPLE (Silver Leaved). Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth; very ornamental and one of the best trees we have.

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN. A fine tree with dense and regular head; covered from mid-summer to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

NORWAY MAPLE. Of spreading rounded form; foliage large, dark green; a rich and majestic shade tree.

SUGAR MAPLE. A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree. Slow grower.

SYCAMORE, AMERICAN or PLANE TREE, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed; branches are wide spreading.

SYCAMORE ORIENTAL PLANE or EUROPEAN (P. Orientals). A rapid growing, erect tree with bright green foliage, much more esteemed than the American variety as a shade tree; very desirable for parks, streets and lawns.

TULIP TREE or TULIP POPLAR. Noted for its beautiful fiddle shaped leaves. When tree is 8 or 9 years old, is covered with tulip shaped flowers.

Weeping Varieties

BIRCH (Cut-Leaf Weeping). Erect, stately, rapid growing tree, with long, slender, pendant branches, delicately cut leaves and silvery white trunk; especially fine when near evergreens; hardy; the most elegant weeping tree on the list.

ELM CAMPERDOWN, WEEPING. A vigorous grower; leaves large, dark green and glossy, covering the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable as an ornamental.

MOUNTAIN ASH (European Weep-

ing). A strong grower; remarkably pendant; perfectly hardy; succeeds admirably on prairie soil.

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY— Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; very hardy; one of the prettiest small weeping trees.

WEEPING WILLOW. Beautiful old fashioned weeping tree. Hardy anywhere. Grows best on water's edge or in swampy places.

Garden Plants

We are adding a few choice varieties of garden plants this year, and have endeavored to give you the most dependable and most popular and most profitable varieties of their kind. You

may place your order with us with the assurance that you will get good strong plants at reasonable prices. All plants grown from Certified seed, accompanied by State Certificate Inspection.

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

CHARLESTON, LARGE TYPE old time favorite with all gardeners for earliest Cabbage, both for home and market use. Head compact, solid, blunt pointed, hardy, cold resisting.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. An extra large, hardy, good shipper. Week later than Early Wakefield, heads twice as large. Also good for fall planting.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH. Best variety for main crop. Old favorite. Large round broad flat heads; good quality, solid, tender.

All plants prepaid, parcel post.
 100 Plants..\$.50 200 Plants..\$.75
 300 Plants.. 1.00 500 Plants.. 1.25
 1000 Plants.. 2.00

Tomato Plants

EARLIANA . Earliest of all. Fine scarlet, ripens uniformly, very popular.

PONDEROSA. One of the largest varieties. Irregular in shape, good quality, continues till frost.

NEW STONE. Large, smooth, bright

scarlet, ripens evenly, solid, excellent shipper; very productive, most popular for commercial purposes and canning.

Tomato plants same price as cabbage plants, except 5000 lots, \$7.50.

Sweet Potato Plants

SOUTHERN QUEEN. Very large white potato; good yielder.

NANCY HALL. Early, yellow, good quality, very sweet.

YELLOW YAM. Yellow, sweet, fine flavored, good quality.
 35c per 100.
 25c per 100 in lots of 500 and up.

Price List

Write for Special Prices on Lots of 200 Trees or over.
All Orders Prepaid, Unless Special Prices are Made

APPLE TREES

One and Two Year Old

	Each	Per 10	100 or over
4-5-6 ft., 11-16 in.	45c	42c	38c
4-6 ft., 5-8 in.	40c	37c	32c
3-4 ft.	25c	22c	17c
4-5 ft., 1-2 in.	30c	27c	22c
2-3 ft.	20c	17c	14c

PEACH TREES

	Each	Per 10	100 or over
5-6 ft., 11-16 in.	40c	35c	30c
4-6 ft., 9-16 in.	35c	32c	25c
4-5 ft., 7-16 in.	30c	22c	18c
3-4 ft.	20c	17c	15c
2-3 ft.	15c	12c	11c

PLUM TREES

	Each	Per 10
5-6 ft., 11-16 in.	60c	50c
4-6 ft., 9-16 in.	50c	45c
4-5 ft., 1-2 in.	45c	40c
3-4 ft.	35c	30c
2-3 ft.	35c	30c

PEAR TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-6 ft., 11-16 in.	80c	75c	60c
4-6 ft., 9-16 in.	70c	60c	55c
4-5 ft., 7-16 in.	60c	50c	45c
3-4 ft.	50c	40c	35c

APRICOT

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-6 ft., 11-16 in.	70c	60c	50c
4-6 ft., 9-16 in.	60c	50c	40c
4-5 ft., 7-16 in.	40c	35c	30c
3-4 ft.	35c	30c	25c

NECTARINE

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5-6 ft., 11-16 in.	70c	60c	50c
4-6 ft., 9-16 in.	60c	50c	40c
4-5 ft., 7-16 in.	40c	35c	30c
3-4 ft.	35c	30c	25c

QUINCE

5-16 in.	60c
7-16 in.	75c

CHERRY TREES

	Each	Per 10	100 or over
4-5 ft., 11-16 in.	85c	75c	60c
3½ to 4½ ft., 9-16 in.	80c	60c	50c
3-4 ft., 7-16 in.	50c	40c	30c
2-3 ft.	35c	25c	20c

BLACKBERRIES

	Each	50 to 100	500 or 1000
1 Year No. 1—Root Cuttings	5c	3c	\$27.50 per 1000

RASPBERRIES

	Each	50 to 100	500 or 1000
Raspberries	4c	3c	\$27.50 per 1000

DEWBERRIES

	Each	50 to 100	500 or 1000
Dewberries	3c	\$2.50	\$20.00

GRAPES

	Each	Per 100	500 or over
Concord, One Year No. 1	15c	7c	4c
All Other Grapes Listed 1 Year No. 1	20c	12c	...

GOOSEBERRIES

	Each	50 or more
1 Year No. 1	20c	15c
2 Year No. 1	25c	20c

CURRANTS

	Each	50 or more
1 Year No. 1	20c	15c
2 Year No. 1	25c	20c

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

	100 to 500	500 to 1000
Everbearing Strawberries	\$1.00 per 100	\$8.00 per 1000

STRAWBERRIES

	100 to 500	500 to 1000 or more
Strawberries	70c per 100	\$5.00 per 1000

HORSERADISH

	Each	Per Doz.
Horseradish	10c	75c

RHUBARB

	Each	Per Doz.	100
Large Variety, 2 Year Heavy	10c	\$1.00	\$5.00

ASPARAGUS

	Each	Per Doz.	100
2 Year Heavy	10c	\$1.00	\$5.00

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

American White Ash	8-10 ft.	\$1.50
Birch, White	8-10 ft.	2.00
Catalpa, Common	3- 4 ft.	.25
Catalpa, Bungeii	4- 5 ft.	1.00
Catalpa, Bungeii	5- 6 ft.	1.75
Catalpa, Bungeii	6- 8 ft.	2.00
Chestnut	3- 4 ft.	1.00
Dogwood, White	8-10 ft.	1.25
Dogwood, White	4- 6 ft.	.50
Dogwood, White	3- 4 ft.	.40
Elm	6- 8 ft.	.75
Elder, Box	8-10 ft.	2.00
Maple, Soft	4- 5 ft.	.25
Maple, Soft	6- 8 ft.	.60
Maple, Soft	8-10 ft.	1.00
Maple, Soft	10-12 ft.	1.50

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—CONTINUED

Maple, Soft	3- 4 ft.	.15
Maple, Hard	4- 5 ft.	.30
Maple, Hard	5- 6 ft.	.50
Maple, Hard	6- 8 ft.	1.25
Maple, Hard	8-10 ft.	1.40
Maple, Hard	10-12 ft.	1.75
Mulberry, Teas Weeping	3- 4 ft.	2.00
Mulberry, Teas Weeping	4- 5 ft.	2.25
Pecans	3- 4 ft.	1.25
Poplar, Carolina	5- 6 ft.	.50
Poplar, Carolina	10-12 ft.	.80
Poplar, Lombardy	10-12 ft.	.75
Poplar, Lombardy	8-10 ft.	.60
Poplar, Lombardy	6- 8 ft.	.40
Poplar, Lombardy	5- 6 ft.	.25
Poplar, Lombardy	4- 5 ft.	.20
Poplar, Lombardy	3- 4 ft.	.15
Sycamore	8-10 ft.	1.25
Sycamore	6- 8 ft.	1.00
Tulip Tree	3- 4 ft.	.50
Willow, Babylonia Weeping	3- 4 ft.	.75
Persimmon, Japanese	3- 4 ft.	1.00

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Althea, Named Colors	2- 3 ft.	.50
Almond	2- 3 ft.	.75
Butterfly Bush	12-18 in.	.40
Calycanthus	12-18 in.	.40
Dogwood	18-24 in.	.50
Duetzia, Pride of Rochester, White	18-24 in.	.25
Duetzia, Crenata, Pinkish, Late	18-24 in.	.25
Duetzia, Fortunia	12-18 in.	.25
Crab, Betchels, Double Flower	18-24 in.	.50
Elder, Golden	2- 3 in.	.40
Forsythe	18-24 in.	.30
Hydrangea P. G.	18-24 in.	.50
Hydrangea, H. S.	18-24 in.	.50
Honeysuckle Bush	18-24 in.	.50
Lilac, White	18-24 in.	.40
Lilac, Purple	18-24 in.	.40
Sumac, Cut Leaf	2- 3 ft.	.75
Sumac, Common	2- 3 ft.	.25
Snowball, Common	2- 3 ft.	.50
Snowberry	18-24 in.	.50
Spirea Van Houti	18-24 in.	.15
Spirea Van Houti	2- 3 ft.	.20
Spirea Van Houti	3- 4 ft.	.25
Spirea, A. W. Red, blooms all summer.	12-18 in.	.35
Spirea, C. Alba, White, blooms all summer	12-18 in.	.35
Spirea, Billardi, Alba, blooms from July on	12-18 in.	.25
Spirea, Opulifolia, White Flower turning to Dark Red	18-24 in.	.25
Spirea, Reevesiana, Bluish Leaves, White Flower, May, June	12-18 in.	.25
Spirea, Tomentosa, Rose Flowers, July to September	18-24 in.	.25
Spirea, Frobelia	18-24 in.	.35
Tamarix	18-24 in.	.30
Weigalia	12-18 in.	.35
Mock Orange	12-24 in.	.25

VINES

American Ivy		\$.25
Boston Ivy Veitchii .....		.60
Clematis Paniculati, 2 Year .....		.35
Clematis, Large Folwering, 2 Year .....		.75
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan .....		.40
Wisteria .....		.40
Dutchman's Pipe Vine .....		.40

HEDGES

Amoor River Privit, North.....	2- 3 ft., 2 Year Heavy	\$.08
Amoor River Privit, North	12-18 in. ....	.06
Amoor River Privit, North.....	18-24 in. ....	.07
California Privit	18-24 in. ....	.04
California Privit	2- 3 ft. ....	.06
Barberry Thunbergii	12-18 in. ....	.15
Barberry Thunbergii	18-24 in. ....	.20
Ibolum	2- 3 ft. ....	.08
Ibolum.	18-24 in. ....	.06

ROSES

2 Year, No. 1, field grown, should bloom the first year .....	.50c Each
1 Year, No. 1, .....	.30c Each

MISCELLANEOUS

	Each	Per 12
Dahlia.	\$.10	\$.60
Peonies, colors mixed .....	.25	....
Peonies, named colors .....	.45	....
Lily of the Valley .....	.15	1.00
Cannas .....	.10	.75
Gladiola .....	.10	.75
Caladium .....	.25	....
Caladium, Fancy .....	.40	3.60
Sage .....	.10	.60
Tuberoses, Mexican .....	.15	1.20
Iris, German and Siberian .....	.15	1.20
Mallow Marvels .....	.15	....
Phlox, all colors .....	.20	1.80
Hardy Ferns .....	.20	1.80
Yucca .....	.25	....

Clever-Aurora Nursery,
Aurora, Mo.

March 24, 1927.

My order of trees, shrubs and roses received. I was very much pleased with the nursery stock received, especially the roses which were as large as I have paid \$1.25 for elsewhere.

MRS. M. E. GUMPHREY, Eldon, Mo.

Clever-Aurora Nursery,
Aurora, Mo.

Trees just received. They look good to me.

Very respectfully,
OLIVER HARRIS, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Mexico, Mo., March 18, 1927.

Dear Sirs:—The 10 apple trees came duly to hand and have them set out; they are all good varieties and am well satisfied with them; many thanks for prompt shipment and also for the extra you sent. I would cheerfully recommend you to others.

Yours truly,
J. W. ROUSE.

SPECIAL PRICES ON GOOD VARIETIES FOR FAMILY ORCHARD

We have every year many good trees in different varieties that would please our customers, and which we could send to them much cheaper than our regular prices if allowed the privilege of selecting the varieties. We GUARANTEE that these trees will be first class in every way, labeled true to name and varieties that will make a good family orchard.

In this list we include the following kinds of trees: Apple, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, at the following prices, prepaid to your station:

10 Apple or Peach Trees, 2-3 ft.	\$1.00
10 Apple or Peach Trees, 3-4 ft.	1.50
10 Apple or Peach Trees, 4-5 ft., 7-16 in.	2.00
10 Apple or Peach Trees, 4-6 ft., 9-16 in.	2.50
10 Apple or Peach Trees, 5-6 ft., 11-16 in.	3.00

Apricot, Plum or Nectarine Trees:

10 Trees, 2-3 ft.	\$2.00
10 Trees, 3-4 ft.	2.50
10 Trees, 4-6 ft., 7-16 in.	3.00
10 Trees, 4-6 ft., 9-16 in.	3.50
10 Trees, 5-6 ft., 11-16 in.	4.00

In writing for this collection mention whether you prefer an early, medium or late fruit, and if you wish we will endeavor to select you the different varieties that will give you fruit from earliest to latest. When placed with an order for this selection, we will make you Early Harvest and McDonald Blackberries at \$2.00 per hundred.

REMEMBER, WE SELECT THE VARIETIES

First plow the ground well, working it down in fine shape. Then mark off the ground for Apple trees, 30 feet each way. The Peaches, Plums and Cherries, plant 18x20 feet. The grapes 8x10 feet. The Gooseberries, Blackberries and Raspberries, plant in rows, 3 feet apart with 6 feet between each row.

In planting the orchard an effort should be made to plant varieties that will keep fruit on the tree through the entire season, from early till late. This furnishes more than is needed for canning, drying and preserving, and quite a nice little surplus for sale the second year it fruits. Quite a few peaches may be picked the third year. A few apples may be picked the fourth year, but no real crop until the sixth year. Several grapes, blackberries and raspberries may be picked the second year after planting. A few Aroma, Warfield and St. Louis Strawberries planted between the rows are nice. These bear well the next spring after planting. The Warfield gets ripe about the first of May; the St. Louis, about the finest large early berry for home use, ripening almost at the same time. The Aroma is planted for canning and preserving, as it is later and very large and fine.

The following varieties of fruit make a fine selection for home use:

PEACH TREES

- 1 Mayflower.
- 1 Gordon.
- 1 Alton.
- 5 Champion.
- 2 Stump
- 5 J. H. Hale.
- 2 Late Crawford.
- 5 Heath Cling.
- 5 Arkansas Seedling.

PLUM TREES

- 1 Abundance.
- 2 Burbank.
- 2 Sapa.
- 1 Shropshire Damson.
- 1 Shirro.
- 1 Italian Prune.

CHERRY TREES

- 2 Dyehouse.
- 2 Royal Duke.
- 4 Montmorency.

APPLE TREES

- 2 Yellow Transparent.
- 1 Wilson Red.
- 2 Wealthy.
- 2 Duchess.
- 1 Lowell.
- 5 Jonathan.
- 5 Grimes.
- 5 Delicious.
- 5 Stayman Winesap.
- 2 Ingram.

- 2 Black Ben Davis.

- 12 Rhubarb.
- 12 Asparagus.

GRAPES

- 12 Moore's Early.
- 12 Concord.
- 12 Agawam.

GOOSEBERRY

- 12 Houghton.
- 12 Downing.

BLACKBERRY

- 50 Early Harvest.
- 50 Mercereau.

RASPBERRY

- 50 St. Regis (Everbearing).
- 50 Black Cap, Kansas.

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Send money order, bank draft, or personal check, but do not send cash in envelopes, as we cannot be responsible if it does not reach us.

[illegible]

Total Amount \$.....

Planting Fruit Trees

By T. J. TALBERT
University of Missouri

Fruit trees should generally be planted as soon as possible after receipt from the nursery providing the soil and weather conditions are suitable. If for any reason the trees cannot be transplanted at once, they should be heeled-in promptly. In preparing for this, remove the ties from the bundles and dig the trench deep and wide enough to accommodate the root systems. Work the soil around and among the roots leaving no air spaces. When the trench is about half filled, it is often advisable to water the roots moderately, then finish filling the trench, covering half or more of the trunks or main stems of the trees with soil.

When the soil is too wet for heeling-in operations, the trees may be held in the original packages for a week or more without danger of injury by storing them in a damp cool place such as a cellar or building where temperature may be kept above freezing. At the time of storage the roots should be examined and if dry the packing material around them should be sprinkled and kept moist until the trees are heeled-in or transplanted.

Protect Roots from Freezing and Drying

The roots will not endure the low temperature to which the tops may be exposed without injury. It is a fact, also, generally recognized that trees are easily injured if the roots are allowed to freeze or dry out in handling.

The fact that the roots may be handled without cover for a time in a moist packing shed, or in the field during a moist still day should not encourage the belief that exposure to winds and a dry air may not speedily result in injury. In planting large areas, the "trees are frequently distributed ahead of the planters where the roots are exposed to the drying influence of sun and wind until they are injured.

Exposure of freshly dug trees for fifteen minutes, if the day is dry and windy, and for more than thirty minutes on an average spring day results in injury to the roots. All possible care should be used to avoid exposure in planting.

Root Pruning at Planting Time

The Stringfellow system, in which the tree is reduced to short trunk or stub above ground and a single tap root below, to no pruning of either top or root has been tested as well as many other systems of root pruning. An interme-



2-Year Apple Tree Before Pruning and as it Should be Pruned for Planting.

mediate degree of pruning, the severity differing with the species, has given best results under Central Missouri conditions. The following suggestions are based on these results.

The root system of the tree should be pruned just before setting. The tap root should be preserved. The main lateral roots should be shortened to about six inches in length, and the small fibrous roots should be pruned off. This is very

important, since if they remain intact they are an incumbrance to the tree. These fibrous roots not only die, for the most part, but they prevent getting the soil in close contact with the essential roots.

The Planting Operation

Preparing the Soil—The holes which are to receive the roots of fruit trees should be dug just deep enough and broad enough to accommodate the natural spread of roots. This general statement is based upon observation of the growth of trees in various soil formations in the state and in which various soil treatments have been tested. The question of digging larger holes, and of shattering the subsoil with dynamite below the bottom of the tree, has been given attention.

Spread of the roots—In transplanting trees, it has been found that roots of established fruit trees spread laterally to much greater distance than do their branches. Often the roots of the older trees permeate the soil prepared for the first season. This emphasizes the need of frequently cutting back the roots of the surrounding trees while tilling about the replant until it becomes well established.

Compacting the Soil—In setting, the soil should be tramped firmly about the roots from the bottom of the hole upward, and an inch of loose soil spread over the tramped surface to prevent the soil from baking and drying out. Much of the mortality of fruit trees is due to bending the roots and failure to compact the soil about the roots in planting. Each layer of soil shaken in should be tramped firmly from the bottom of the hole upwards. It is impossible to properly compact the soil if the hole is filled before it is tramped.

Depth to Plant Trees

The character of the soil and climate of a region should no doubt govern the depth to which the roots of a fruit tree should be set. For most sections it is generally recommended that the roots be set a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. Very deep planting has been emphasized in the prairie states of the northwest, where there is danger of root injury by severe winters. Deep planting is also preferred in the plains where winter desiccation is marked and where rainfall is very limited. No doubt the roots should be set deeper in loose,

sandy soils than in heavier soils. Most Missouri growers of long experience advocate setting a little deeper than the trees stood in the nursery. Many who have had limited experience set their trees much deeper than this, with the idea that the trees will stand straighter and firmer and that the roots are thus secured against drying out.

At this station shallow planting has given better results than deep planting. This point has been repeatedly tested in different years and the results of deep and shallow planting have also been observed in many of the orchards of the state. The results indicate that a majority of the trees set in the state are planted too deep.

If trees are set in autumn they may be set an inch or so deeper than they stood in the nursery. The soil at this season is aired and warmed to a greater depth. New root growth starts in early winter on the lower roots which become established for early spring growth. If trees are transplanted in spring they should be set no deeper than they stood in the nursery. If the soil is heavy, spring-set trees should stand a little shallower than they stood in the nursery. In the case of spring-set trees, new root growth starts first on the roots nearest the surface of the soil, which is better aired and which warms up first. In order to stand straight and firm a newly set tree depends largely upon speedy, new root growth to anchor it in the soil.

Position of the Trees

In the Central West fruit trees tend to lean more or less to the northeast. This is particularly marked in prairie districts. It is also more marked in some varieties of trees than in others. This tendency is largely established while the tree is young, or during the first few years after it was planted in the orchard.

The tendency of fruit trees to lean toward the northeast is due apparently to two causes: the fact that the prevailing winds are from the southwest during the growing season, and the fact that the tissues of the southwest side loses too much moisture through the cut surfaces of the twigs. Fear has been expressed that the cut-back branches will dry out sufficiently to kill back badly during winter.

In order to answer this question for Missouri conditions, general observations have been made on young trees pruned at different seasons at the Mis-

souri Experiment Station in the last twenty years. The results uniformly indicate that better growth results if the branches are cut back in the fall. This holds true for young trees generally, whether they are transplanted in the fall or spring.

Reasons for Pruning Newly Set Trees

Pruning the newly set trees is primarily for the purpose of reducing the evaporating surface of the tree until new root growth becomes established to supply adequate water. Incidentally, also, it may serve in starting a proper framework or branching system. The degree of pruning which is desirable differs with the species. Trees like the peach which start new branches readily from the central trunk but the twigs of which tend to dry out badly should be cut back most severely. Trees like the sour cherry, which does not start growth readily from the dormant buds on the older parts but which makes its new growth from the active buds near the terminals of its branches, should be pruned least.

Amount of Pruning for Different Species

Peach, Nectarine and Japanese Plum.—The peach should be pruned to a single whip by removing the side branches and shortening the main stem to 2 or

3 feet in height. The nectarine and Japanese plum should be pruned in a similar way, except that the latter may retain stubs, a few inches long of three to five main limbs if the branches are large and well established. These species start new growth most readily from the main trunk or the base of the limbs.

Pear and Apple.—The pear and apple should be cut back to a medium degree. The side branches should be cut back so as to reduce them one-half to three-fourths. The central stem should be shortened but left 10 to 16 inches higher than any of the surrounding branches.

American Plum.—The American plum should be cut back somewhat less severely than the apple. If the tree is well branched, three or four main limbs may be left intact to form a permanent head and the remaining stem and branches removed. The side branches remaining may be shortened one-third to one-half.

Sour Cherry.—The sour cherry should not have its permanent branches cut back, as it starts new growth most readily from the larger active buds at the terminals. Three to five main limbs should be chosen for the permanent framework and the remaining limbs and central stem should be removed. The limbs which remain should have their terminals left intact.



SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR APPLES

No. and Name of Spray, and When to Spray	What to Spray For	What to Use
I.—Dormant or Delayed Dormant Any time after the leaves drop in the fall and until the blossom buds begin to open in the spring. Generally most satisfactory just as buds are swelling.	San Jose scale and other scale insects.	Lime-sulphur 1 to 7, or lubricating oil emulsions, cold or boiled oil soap emulsion, 1½ to 50. Proprietary miscible oils at dilution marked on containers.
Special Spray When buds are opening and aphid eggs are hatching.	Plant lice (aphids). Only when serious.	Oil emulsion 1½ to 50, or nicotine sulphate ¾ pint in 100 gallons lime-sulphur diluted 1½ gallons to 50.
II.—First Summer Spray (Cluster Bud) When individual flower buds in the cluster begin to separate, but before they open.	Plant lice (aphids), Apple scab, Leaf spot, Curculio, Canker worm.	Lime-sulphur 1½ to 50 plus 1 lb. of arsenate of lead. When aphids are abundant, add nicotine sulphate ¾ pint to 100 gals. of spray mixture.
III.—Second Summer Spray (Calyx) Start when bloom is two-thirds off and finish before the blossom ends close. Most important single summer spray. Should be applied within a week after petals fall to be most effective.	Codling moth, Plant lice (aphids), Apple scab, Leaf spot, Curculio, Canker worm, Lesser apple worm.	Lime-sulphur 1¼ to 50, plus 1 lb. of arsenate of lead. When aphids are serious add nicotine sulphate ¾ pint to 100 gal. spray mixture. On account of danger of injury to fruit, bordeaux should not be used earlier than 12 to 14 days after the calyx spray.
IV.—Third Summer Spray Within 12 to 14 days after calyx spray. (If curculio injury is severe apply within 6 or 7 days after calyx spray, using lime-sulphur 1¼ to 50 and 1½ lb. of arsenate of lead.)	Apple blotch, Curculio, Codling moth, Lesser apple worm, Apple scab, Leaf spot, Phoma spot.	Lime-sulphate 1¼ to 50 plus 1 lb. of arsenate of lead. Where apple blotch or phoma spot is serious, use bordeaux mixture (3-4-50) instead of lime-sulphur.
V.—Fourth Summer Spray Apply 12 to 14 days after the preceding summer spray or No. IV.	Apple blotch, Curculio, Codling moth, Lesser apple worm, Sooty blotch, Phoma spot.	Lime-sulphur 1¼ to 50, plus 1 lb. of arsenate of lead. If apple blotch of phoma spot is serious. Use bordeaux (3-4-50) instead of lime-sulphur.
VI.—Fifth Summer Spray Apply about 12 to 14 days after No. V.	Codling moth, Lesser apple worm, Apple blotch, Bitter rot, Sooty blotch, Curculio, Phoma spot.	Lime-sulphur 1 to 50, plus 1 lb. of arsenate of lead. If apple blotch bitter rot, or phoma spot is serious use bordeaux (3-4-50) instead of lime-sulphur.
VII.—Sixth Summer Spray Apply about 12 to 14 days after No. VI. Make later sprays at intervals of 10 days to 2 weeks, where apple blotch, bitter rot, or phoma spot is serious.	Codling moth, Lesser apple worm, Apple blotch, Bitter rot, Sooty blotch, Curculio, Phoma spot.	Same materials in the same proportions as for the fifth summer spray.

"Its Not a Home Until Its Planted"

Any progressive community furthers its fruit, poultry and dairy advantages—First: Because efforts along these lines have proven profitable to growers and prosperous growers contribute to community prosperity.

Second: Because every prospective home owner will be a liability or an asset in proportion as he engages in right lines of endeavor. We urge these things because our soil and climatic and market conditions are natural helpers in these lines of endeavor. But as to the fruit business—

In making your plans for planting, you will without a doubt be very careful to obtain the right kind of trees, for who wants to plant an orchard, spend good money cultivating, spraying and caring for it, unless he can feel sure that the results will be satisfactory?

How are you going to determine whether or not you are getting trees that will give you satisfaction? All orchard men know that a first class tree should be healthy, stocky and well rooted. But in selecting a first class tree, the grower must have more from which to choose than what the eye alone can see. To be first class in every way, a tree must be "grown right," "dug right," "graded right," "packed right," and "backed right."

To be "grown right" a tree should be grafted or budded, on good, strong, healthy seedlings planted in the right kind of soil, and have continuous cultivation, with plenty of moisture and sunshine. All our apple trees this season are either wholeroot budded trees, or trees that were grafted on the first cut of a healthy No. 1 seedling. We have by using this method produced a tree that is in every way far superior to the usual run of trees. It goes without question that our Ozark soil and climatic conditions produce trees that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

That our trees may be "dug right" we use at least five teams on the digger, digging deep and getting all the roots. The trees are placed on wagons or trucks, covered from the wind and sun and hurried to the packing house, where they are "graded right" by men who understand what a first class tree should be. Our trees are graded by caliper, or diameter of the tree, and while this is far more important than height, you will find they run the desired height at all times. All inferior trees are thrown away. We use plenty of moist packing, and our "packed right" trees are guaranteed to reach you in good condition.

Our trees are "backed right" by our more than twelve years of "service" and a "square deal" for everybody. Also by our reputation for honesty and integrity, acquired through a lifetime of trying to "Do Unto Others As You Would Have Them Do Unto You."

We have saved our friends and customers in the Ozarks and surrounding territory many thousands of dollars by furnishing them with the right kind of trees at living prices. Many people visit our nursery every day during the planting season, selecting their trees and plants, while others who live farther away, send in their orders and we personally select trees for them and send them by parcel post, express or freight.

CLEVER & AURORA NURSERY CO., Aurora, Mo.

W. O. GRAY, Proprietor.

MYRTLE GOODING GRAY, Secretary.

"PLAN TO PLANT NOW."

The Garden

According to our "Holy Bible," God Himself established the first earthly garden, Genesis, 2nd 8: And the Lord God planted a garden Eastward in Eden. * * * And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food.

Therefore we have a holy as well as a logical reason for the garden. Can you close your eyes and picture this first garden? Think of all the beauty and the sweet fragrance that Adam and Eve encountered when they entered in.

Even the first home was not complete until it was planted. There were flowers there of every species. And there also we read of the Apple Trees. We may also imagine the many luscious fruits, and vegetables that were life giving.

No one can work in a garden without getting closer to Nature, and we learn to love the beautiful shrubs and roses we plant there and tend with our own hands, as old friends. Let us share with our children the gentle exercise and care of our garden, that they may know the great thrill and pride that comes from a task well done, and from contact with growing things. If we let them help us "Make The Home More Beautiful," I am sure that we will bind them closer to this home, and that we will have taken a very important step in the building of the character of a future man or woman.

Below are a few suggestions for planting around your home. The higher growing shrubs should be planted about 4 ft. apart in the back, with the low growing the same distance apart in front of these. This will soon make a nice planting, but if you wish a solid planting quickly, plant closer together.

A—High growing, or medium shrubs. B—low growing.

A—Spirea Van Houti.
A—Hydrangea P. G.
B—Barberry Thung.

A—Spirea V. H.
A—Butterfly Bush.
A—Weigalia.
B—Spirea A. W.
B—Collosa Alba.

A—Spirea V. H.
A—Deutzia Pride of R.
A—Forsythia.
A—Hydrangea P. G.
B—Barberry Thung.

A—Spirea Van Houti.
A—Hydrangea P. G.
A—Hydrangea H. S.
B—Spirea A. W.
B—Barberry Thung.

A—Spirea V. H.
A—Persian Lilac.
A—Deutzia Lemoine.
A—Deutzia Pride of R.
B—Spirea Frobella.

A—Hydrangea H. S.
A—Hydrangea P. G.



"It Takes a Heap O' Livin' on a Place to Make It Home,
Flowers Should Be Planted, and Fruit Must Be Grown."

Landscaping Department

People are realizing more every year that no home is complete without a planting of some kind. A planting of shrubs, trees, vines, etc., not only makes a home out of a house and grounds, but it adds greatly to the value of any property and enables one to quickly dispose of a property when desired. A passerby will exclaim, "Oh! what a beautiful home," when passing a place that has been landscaped. Many times upon investigating we find that the house is very unpretentious, but the planting of beautiful flowers and shrubs makes the home more attractive than its neighbor, which has cost many thousands of dollars and has not been planted.

In planting an effort should be made to make the most of the material at hand, and to plant things suitable to the location. The shrubs and trees should be arranged together with the buildings, walks, drives, gardens and natural features for the convenience and enjoyment of the home maker. All natural beauty should be preserved and unsightly objects hidden with a mass of shrubs, trees or vines. A delightful view should not be obstructed, but left as it is. The planting should form a perfect frame in which the house and other buildings are located.

In selecting the shrubs and flowers to plant the height should be considered as well as the color and time of blooming. A continuous blooming may be had if the shrubs are selected with this in mind.

WE PLAN YOUR PLANTING FREE OF CHARGE

If you are in doubt as to just how you want your home planted, or what you would like to have planted, we will gladly plan it for you, if you will only send us a small kodak view of house and grounds, or draw a rough sketch of them upon paper, just giving us the number of feet of the lot and house each way. We will make no charge for this work when you purchase your shrubs and trees of us. We have an experienced landscaper with us and are prepared to give you "SERVICE."

Address Letters to Aurora, Missouri

Deal With Us and Get a Square Deal
Service and Satisfaction Guaranteed